

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XII.....NO. 251

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

CUSTER AND HIS AVENGERS, at 8 P. M., SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE, VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, TWO MEN OF SAVING HARK, at 8 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, SARDANAPALUS, at 8 P. M. Mr. Bangs and Mrs. Agnes Booth.

WOOLF'S MUSEUM, THE ICE WITCH, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE, BURLESQUE, COMEDY, MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

CHATEAU MABILLE, VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE, KISSES, at 8 P. M. Miss Minnie Palmer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, VARIETY AND DRAMA, at 8 P. M.

GILMORE'S GARDEN, CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE, VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, DAVID GARRICK, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and cloudy, with, possibly, rain.

During the summer months the HERALD will be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Speculation was fairly active on a generally firm market outside of the coal stocks. Gold opened at 109 5/8 and closed at 109 1/2, with alternate sales and railroad bonds in some instances a shade lower. Money was in abundant supply and loaned on call at 1 1/2-2 per cent.

THE NOMINATION OF ADAMS.—Good for the democratic party.

THE DEMOCRATS OF MASSACHUSETTS are more prudent than the democrats of New York. Before they nominate a candidate by acclamation they make sure that he will accept.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS in the question of the immunity of church corporations from certain assessments is one of much local interest in this city, where church property is worth such an enormous sum.

THE BUSINESS PROSPECT.—The activity of the retail dry goods stores is a favorable augury for business this fall. The trade is one of such great value to New York that the reports of its renewed prosperity will give general encouragement.

AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION of the Bulgarian horrors, to which Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, issued yesterday, gives new point, is copied elsewhere from the London Daily News, written by its correspondent at the seat of war.

THE BROOKLYN ROW.—The people, and the politicians particularly, of Brooklyn are agitated by the charges against Commissioner of Public Works Fowler. It is like the Grant and Bristow trouble on a small scale—one side charges corruption and the other retorts by declaring there is a political conspiracy.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A recent report from the Department of Buildings shows that the estimated cost of new buildings erected in this city in 1875 was, in round numbers, thirty-eight million six hundred thousand dollars; in 1871, thirty-seven million five hundred thousand dollars, and in 1873, only eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars. This is a good illustration of the depressed condition of business, and explains the scarcity of labor. Twenty million dollars more was expended on labor and materials in 1870 and in 1871 than in 1875. Real estate has been so heavily loaded with taxation and so paralyzed by the shrinkage of values and the general depression that it has been impossible to take advantage of the decreased cost of building. Yet the city taxation will be as heavy next year as it is this year.

ADMIRAL PORTER.—It is a graceful and worthy act on the part of the President to specially except the Admiral of the Navy from the operation of the recent order No. 216. The fact, however, would seem to indicate that the President was not previously acquainted with the order or with its operation. It was an order by which the Secretary of the Navy outrageously abused his position under the cover of a performance of duty, and, while pretending to simply give effect to a law of Congress, cunningly defeated the intention of that law, and sought to degrade the Admiral and many other worthy and distinguished officers. It was the intention of Congress, by cutting off the resources of the Navy Department, to compel the Secretary to rid that department of many exerecences that are of no service to the government, but very useful to politicians who wish to put their friends in snug places. But the Secretary holds on to those, and makes economy an oppression by cutting down the pay of men whom the whole country and Congress equally respect. Instead of making an exception to the order the President should have directed that it be withdrawn.

Charles Francis Adams for Governor of Massachusetts.

There can be but one opinion as to the strength of the magnificent State ticket nominated by the Massachusetts democrats yesterday. Charles Francis Adams was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and William R. Plunkett for the second place on the ticket. If there is any citizen who stands foremost and pre-eminent in the first rank of living American statesmen that citizen is Charles Francis Adams. He not only belongs to the first rank, but universal public opinion assigns him the highest place in that rank. The Massachusetts democrats have done themselves credit in presenting so honored and distinguished a name, and, whether he is elected or defeated, the party will have reason to be proud of its action. The association of Mr. Gaston with Mr. Adams as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor would have been wise, for Mr. Gaston is one of the most popular, and deservedly popular, citizens of the old Bay State. He was elected Governor two years ago to the surprise of the whole country, which was, perhaps, the greatest personal triumph ever achieved in American politics, considering that Massachusetts had been for the preceding twenty years the stronghold and citadel of the republicans. But though he declined the honor, it has fallen on Mr. Plunkett, who, though not so well known to the country, has an excellent reputation in his State. What a refreshing contrast is this ticket to the blundering middle of the New York democrats!

Can this ticket be elected? This is a point on which we will not hazard an opinion, for Massachusetts is a strong republican State, and mere personal weight does not often prevail against party predilections. If it were a mere State election which is to take place in Massachusetts there would be good grounds for believing that Mr. Adams might succeed, especially as Mr. Gaston carried the State in 1874. But in a Presidential year party lines are more strictly drawn, and we are not to expect political miracles even in favor of so great and irrefragable a candidate as Charles Francis Adams. Yet his election would not be a miracle, but a tribute to eminent fitness, acknowledged worth and distinguished public services. There can be no doubt that a great number of republicans who scorn to be mere party slaves will vote for Mr. Adams. There has been a great relaxation of party spirit in Massachusetts since Senator Sumner and Vice President Wilson, the late lamented leaders of the republican party in that State, rebelled against the administration at Washington. Mere party allegiance has been greatly shaken by the attitude of those trusted leaders. Moreover, Governor Rice is regarded by the republicans themselves as a weak candidate, and there are many democrats who think that Mr. Adams might have defeated him. But the name of Mr. Adams at the head of the ticket is a tower of strength. Aside from his strong hold on the pride, esteem and patriotic recollections of the people of Massachusetts, Mr. Adams has some peculiar, and, as we may say, accidental advantages as a candidate. We cannot enumerate them all, but we will refer to one as an illustration. The Springfield Republican, one of the most spirited, enterprising and widely circulated journals in the New England States, has been for many years "instant in season and out of season" in setting forth the merits and singing the praises of Mr. Adams. Its editor has made himself a topic of playful ridicule in all the newspapers of the country by his zealous devotion to the great Massachusetts statesman. His readers, comprising a large majority of the citizens of Central and Western Massachusetts, have not seen the sportive and good natured ridicule, but they have learned from the columns of the Republican to esteem and venerate the great statesman and to think him the best deserving of high public trusts of any citizen of the United States. This widely circulated and most influential republican journal has precluded itself from going back upon Mr. Adams now, after four or five years of incessant eulogies, and the eulogies have been so truthful and so richly merited that the readers of the Republican would not change their opinion even if the editor of the paper should affect to change his. He cannot afford to have his readers think that he has been trying to fool them for the last four years or that he is so unstable as to renounce his deliberate opinion on a subject of which they are as good judges as he is. Mr. Bowles has bound himself in every conceivable way to support this splendid nomination, which he has a thousand and a thousand times indorsed in advance by his incessant advocacy of Mr. Adams for the Presidency. He can safely stand by Mr. Adams now because the best opinion of intelligent Massachusetts citizens will go with him, and because no citizen of the State, except on the merest party grounds, will vote against so excellent and eminent a candidate.

No other candidate could make so strong an appeal to State pride and patriotic memories. The Adams family stands as high and conspicuous in Massachusetts history as the Bunker Hill Monument does in its immediate surroundings amid the dwellings, warehouses, factories, religious structures and spires of Charlestown and Boston. The conspicuous part performed by that family in the American Revolution, the fact that it has furnished two illustrious Presidents of the United States, the fact that Charles Francis Adams, following in the footsteps of his father, was a prominent anti-slavery leader long before the republican party was formed, that he served the country during the war in the most difficult and trying of all positions, puts it out of the power of any republican in Massachusetts to say aught against his character, his patriotism, his record, or his solid claims to public gratitude. President Lincoln's position or Secretary Seward's position during the war was an easy and pleasant one as compared with that of Mr. Adams. They were constantly surrounded with people who gave them encouragement and sympathy, but Mr. Adams had to face for four years the frowns, the contumelious, the field

repulsion of society in the English capital. Many a time did he spend a whole evening in a London drawing room when no one approached him, no one spoke to him, no one even bowed to him, and he had the social courage to stand up against that freezing contempt which was a manifestation of hostility to his country. It required the strength of character of an Adams to go through that ordeal without giving his social persecutors the satisfaction of seeing that their slights produced any visible smart. The firmness and ability of his official correspondence during that period are well known, and will always be admired as among the most praiseworthy things in the diplomatic history of the government. The people of Massachusetts understand this noble part of Mr. Adams' career better than any other body of citizens, and they have now an excellent opportunity to testify their appreciation.

Whether Mr. Adams is elected Governor of Massachusetts or not, his nomination will have an inspiring effect in the democratic national canvass. His consent to be put in this position is a conspicuous and emphatic indorsement of the leading name on the democratic ticket by the most eminent, capable and experienced of all our public men. Mr. Adams' indorsement will encourage and strengthen the democratic party in every State where it has any chance of success, and it will do more than any other event which has yet occurred to attract the support of independent voters. If the democrats of New York could be persuaded to act with the noble wisdom and consummate prudence of their brethren in Massachusetts the prospects of the party would be infinitely better than any intelligent judge can deem them at present.

The Lafayette Statue.

Statues adorn a city and are more suitable for open spaces than obelisks are. They commemorate great men better than marble shafts inscribed with their names can do. The best place for the obelisk is the cemetery; the best site for the statue is the esplanade, or square, where it is a point which arrests and gratifies the eye. The Worth monument is not as attractive as the Washington statue, although it is an excellent work of art. Architecture alone, no matter how magnificent, cannot compensate for the want of statuary in a great city. We have not enough statues in New York, and every new and good one is so much beauty added to the metropolis.

But the value of an artistic work is vastly increased when it is a tribute to a noble memory. The bronze statue of Lafayette which was unveiled yesterday in Union square has more than even this. It is a splendid figure that M. Bartholdi has created. It is a tribute to one of the best friends that France ever gave to this Republic. It is a token of the good will of the French government to the American people. As a superb work of art, as a memorial of a great man, as a compliment to us from a great nation, it is a statue which we can love and prize for a hundred patriotic associations. The ceremonies yesterday when the Lafayette statue was presented to the city by Consul General Breuil and received by Mayor Wickham will long be remembered with pleasure, and we are glad that all the speeches were worthy of the event.

The Approaching Storm.

We have already announced in the HERALD the coming of a great storm, which promises to be the most severe that has visited this vicinity for a long time. In our article yesterday we stated that the disturbance would reach the Alleghany Mountains near Pittsburgh, and, true to our prediction, the advanced edge of the area of low pressure has already arrived at that city, accompanied by rain. The storm extends over an immense area of the country, and embraces within its limits Fort Garry, in British Columbia, the greater part of the lake region, the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and the greater part of Texas. During the night before last a rain of extraordinary extent covered the country east of the Mississippi as far as Cleveland, Ohio, and 2 1/2 inches of rain fell at St. Louis, Mo. During yesterday this rain area became more extended, with a decided advance eastward, as stated above.

The fact that the coming storm has assumed such remarkable proportions makes its advent a matter of uncommon interest. The Western rivers will rapidly rise, and it is possible that the Mississippi may reach its danger level at many points. As it is the rise has been at Keokuk, ten inches; Leavenworth, fifteen inches, and at St. Louis, fourteen inches. When the floods descend from the Ohio Valley the rise in the Mississippi below Cairo will be proportionately greater. The area of high pressure has moved south-eastward toward the Middle Atlantic coast, but without causing any marked reduction of the temperature. The extremely warm weather that has been prevailing on the South Atlantic coast is favorable for the spread of the yellow fever contagion, and we cannot hope that the progress of the disease will be checked until the frosts begin to set in later in the fall. With the passage of the storm now in motion toward us we shall experience a return of the warm weather, but after the storm has moved northeastward over New York and New England the influx of cold air from the north-west will bring a low temperature again and, probably, sharp frosts. To-day the weather will be warm and cloudy, with probable rain, which will herald the storm. Any property liable to be seriously damaged by heavy rain and that may be exposed in the New York and New England States should be speedily housed. We give this warning in time.

THE GRAVE AND REVEREND SEIGNORS of the Board of Education have reassembled in council after vacation. The question of disposing of truant children under the Compulsory Education act, without exposing them to association with criminals in the ordinary places of detention, is a very important one, and we are pleased to observe that the Board of Education takes the same view of it.

THE SPITZ DOG AGAIN.—Another case of hydrophobia is reported to-day, and again we find that death was caused by the bite of a Spitz dog. It would be interesting to know whether that breed is more liable to hydrophobia than others, and an inquiry into the subject might be made with profit.

Mr. Gladstone's Pamphlet.

A short time ago Mr. Gladstone distinguished himself by an article on Lord Macaulay in the Quarterly Review, which is admitted to be one of the finest of recent literary criticisms, and now he has made a greater sensation in the political world by his pamphlet entitled, "Bulgarian Horrors and Questions of the East." There is one fact connected with it which is to be noted—namely, that a man out of office, not even the leader of his party in Parliament, should have the power, by a single argument, to set all of England in a blaze of excitement, probably to change her ancient policy in the affairs of Turkey in Europe and possibly to cause the downfall of the Disraeli government, which was founded upon his own overthrow. This is the power of thought, courage and the rare gift of saying the right word at the right moment.

The argument of Mr. Gladstone is nothing less than a demand that Great Britain shall reverse her historical policy in regard to Turkey; and that alone is enough to excite the whole country. To weaken Turkey by taking from her the exclusive control she claims over her European provinces, and to deprive her of any administration of three of them, is contrary to all the accepted ideas of English diplomacy in the East. It is a heresy in politics. But Mr. Gladstone, in demanding this change, is likely to have the support of the vast majority of the English nation. He has appealed to its conscience. The new light in which he places the Eastern question will startle his countrymen and make them abhor the thought of being considered accomplices of Turks who massacre Christians. They will demand, with him, that Turkey shall be excluded from administration in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, and the changes made in the attitude of England will probably alter the condition of eight millions of the vassals of the Porte. An English army could not do the Christians in Bulgaria the service which this pamphlet has done, and, great as its effect will be in the East, its political influence may be even more powerful at home. By a dexterous movement, and yet without acting as a mere party leader, he has made the Disraeli Cabinet appear responsible for the compromised honor of the British name. The Tory government is thus placed on the defensive at once; it cannot deny the cruelties which the Turks have committed, nor can it successfully explain its own silence on the subject of the massacres. When the press first called the attention of the world to the Bulgarian horrors Mr. Disraeli sneered at the idea that a government should depend upon newspapers for its news. "He would wait for more trustworthy information," he said. Well, he has waited, and the result is that the Tory Ministry must admit the facts. It must admit that it has adhered until now to the policy which Mr. Gladstone says must be abolished. What magnificent strategy Mr. Disraeli would have displayed had he anticipated Mr. Gladstone! But it is now too late. The conscience of the English will turn to Mr. Gladstone as its tutor and from the Tory Ministry as one unable to vindicate the honor of the kingdom. Thus, in every way, the pamphlet is likely to have important results. What it says of Mr. Schuyler, the United States Consul General at Constantinople, and of the course of the American government, will be read here with much gratification and interest.

The Vermont Election.

The result in Vermont is of but slight significance in its bearing on national politics, but so far as it goes it is favorable to the hopes of the republican party. Vermont is the most impenetrably strong republican State in the Union, and it could easily have been carried by that party without much effort. But the assured certainty of success did not produce apathy or relax exertion, and after a canvass of unwonted activity the republicans have carried the State by a larger majority than is common even in Presidential years. There has never been an election in which the vote on both sides was so fully brought out. It is a new and signal verification of the truth that the excitement of a Presidential year brings to the polls that large class of apathetic republicans who stay at home in ordinary elections. What we have just seen in Vermont will be witnessed in every Northern State. The republican party will this year do its very utmost, and it will have no difficulty in mustering all its forces.

It is also true that there has been a large increase in the democratic vote of Vermont; but, in spite of this increase, the republican majority is larger than it has been in recent years. It is the republican party, not the democratic party, that is always sure to gain by an unusually full vote, and if the general vote of the country should be as unprecedentedly large as the local vote has just been in Vermont the number of Northern States carried by the democrats will be very small indeed. The Vermont election proves that there is to be nothing this year like the great sweep of democratic victories which seemed to revolutionize the politics of the country in 1874. However great may be the dissatisfaction of republicans with the present administration, the Vermont election proves that their disgust is not strong enough to prevent them from voting with their party this year.

The Bartholdi Monument.

We have received an interesting pamphlet from Paris giving a narrative of the proposed monument planned by M. A. Bartholdi to be erected on an island in our harbor in commemoration of the friendship for America shown by France in our Revolutionary time—a friendship which has lasted through the century and is still cherished by the people of both nations. This statue is to be colossal and unique. The theme is "Liberty throwing light to the world." The cities of Paris, Rouen, Marne, Nancy, Havre and various communes in France have subscribed to the work. The site for the monument is Bedloe's Island, and, according to the pamphlet, all the money necessary to complete it has been subscribed. The thought which prompted this monument is a noble and touching one. America can never forget her obligations to France at a time when French aid was necessary to the achievement of freedom. This sympathy has

found expression in the honors which we have never ceased to pay to Lafayette, a name that belongs as much to America as to France. Apart from this feeling of gratitude to France for what was done by Rochambeau, Lafayette and their compatriots, there is another thought that finds expression in the proposed monument of M. Bartholdi. This is the increase of fraternal relations between the nations. Liberty and peace will grow with intelligence, with commercial and social intercourse, with the coming together of the nations. So far, then, as the Bartholdi statue represents this amity it will be accepted by the American people as an evidence of kindness and fraternity on the part of the French more than ever grateful to us in this Centennial epoch.

The Carriage of Dangerous Explosives.

We surround the places in which gunpowder is stored with a number of safeguards against fire, which usually serve to protect that compound from all the extraordinary as well as the ordinary causes that singly or combined might explode it. In that we exhibit a proper estimation of the possible consequences of any neglect of precaution, knowing from experience how disastrous explosions have proved to be when even the least spark has touched the inert mass of powder and converted it in an instant into a giant force which has no artificially procured rival in energy. It would, therefore, call forth our indignant protests if we observed this terrible agent conveyed through the streets in an open cart, the powder kegs leaking and the driver seated on them smoking his pipe. The horror and dismay that would take possession of even the stoutest hearted spectator would be the most natural feelings possible under the circumstances, and it is very probable that that few would be found bold enough to remonstrate with the madman in charge of the load. But from the revelations that have reached us regarding the manner in which nitro-glycerine, a compound possessing explosive properties eight times greater than powder, has been conveyed through this city in a parcel, and on the crowded Harlem boats, we must regard the driver of the powder cart above described as occupying a most enviable position compared with that of the government messenger. It seems past belief that daily, and for a long time, the lives of our citizens were jeopardized by the utter recklessness of these messengers and their employers. The accidental dropping of the brown paper parcel in which was enclosed enough nitro-glycerine to level a block of houses by the fool who carried it might have resulted in an appalling sacrifice of life. If the authorities do not deal summarily with the parties responsible for this outrage on public safety we have no security for our lives in any public conveyance.

The International Rifle Matches.

As the days draw near that are set down for the grand test of skill between American riflemen on their own chosen ground and the representative teams from Ireland, Scotland, Australia and Canada, who have come thousands of miles to meet their adversaries at Creedmoor, the popular interest in the matches is increasing to a degree approaching enthusiasm. Such an event in the history of marksmanship as this great international contest has never occurred in any country, and we must, therefore, regard it as the initial effort to introduce a series of similar matches in every country that is fortunate in possessing a winning team. It must be remembered that which ever team wins at Creedmoor, even though it be the one hailing from the Antipodes, will have the right to bear off the trophy to its own land and there hold it until another competition held there shall decide who is to have possession of it for the ensuing year. Thus, a victory by the Scotch team would mean for our men a trip next year to the "Land o' Cakes," while an Irish victory would necessitate another trial on the range at Dollymount. Our Canadian neighbors would, in like manner, compel us to cross the border into their territory to rescue the lost trophy, and American rifles would ring in the Australian bush to win back the laurels lost at Creedmoor.

These considerations—and they are sufficiently important to give all the necessary impulse to our men in their struggle for victory—lend to the contest an interesting feature which all previous competitions have lacked. We, therefore, feel that no sacrifice should be left unmade by our team to win. Our national reputation, so brilliantly sustained in the last two international matches, must be guarded now as then, and while we desire that superior merit shall triumph in all things we naturally hope that our representatives will exhibit such a qualification in the coming contests. This leads us to an examination of the practice made at Creedmoor by the competing teams. Since the arrival of the Irish team and the commencement of their practice we have four sights in the field; the fifth will soon arrive from Canada, when the quota will be complete. Of the four teams at practice the Australians are exhibiting the greatest steadiness in shooting and the highest scores. Their average in the four practice competitions to determine the personnel of their team, the last of which took place on September 5, was 0.8291, but yesterday their average rose to 0.8483. The Irish team has had but one practice, with fifteen shots at each range, with which to make a comparison, and in that they made an average of 0.8483, the same as the Australians. The Scotch team made 0.7950 on the 5th, an unfavorable day, and 0.8016 yesterday, which is not a high result for such experienced marksmen. The American team are disappointing us very much in their practice, and we fear that the discipline of this year does not equal that of 1874 and 1875. The team made on the 5th 0.7533, which was below the Scotch average; but yesterday they worked up to 0.8255, which does not really deserve to be called an improvement, considering the men who made it. What may prove fatal to our prospects of success is a want of perfect harmony of action and discipline in the team. The presence of both materially helped our men to win two great matches before. Surely, then, there should be no reason why we cannot win again by the aid of the same means.

Bad Advice to the South.

The Baltimore Gazette gives very bad advice to the South. In its indignation at the promulgation of Attorney General Taft's order of instruction to United States marshals, in reference to their powers and duties under the election laws, it counsels the organization of "minute men" in the Southern States, so as to be prepared "to meet force with force," should the federal bayonet be brought into service at the approaching election. People may differ in their opinion as to the expediency and legal soundness of Judge Taft's order. Republican partisans will of course applaud it. Many will regard it as of little consequence, inasmuch as the marshals cannot exercise their extraordinary powers and federal bayonets cannot be made to bristle around the ballot boxes, if fair dealing, peace and good order prevail. Many others will condemn its tone and will compare it unfavorably with the letter addressed in 1863 by Mr. William M. Evarts, then Attorney General under President Johnson, to a marshal of the United States, in reference to the use of military force in elections. These latter may see in Judge Taft's order a firebrand and in Mr. Evarts' letter a fire extinguisher. But the very worst thing the South could do would be to follow the advice of the Baltimore Gazette. They have thus far displayed extraordinary patience, and it would be madness now to attempt by force to resist any law of the United States, even if it should be strained and misinterpreted by those who are entrusted with its enforcement. Their efforts should rather be directed toward depriving the United States marshals of any pretence to avail themselves of Judge Taft's instructions. Their true hope lies in a peaceful election, and this the organization of "minute men" is not likely to promote.

The Case of Mr. Fisher.

We have received a letter from George Fisher, late United States District Attorney for Washington, vindicting himself from the charges of Bluford Wilson and others. This letter of Mr. Fisher is much too long for our space. He shows that his course as a judge when Surratt was tried met the approval of eminent lawyers. He prints a letter, signed by the leaders of the Washington Bar, expressing their confidence in his integrity. He cites eighteen years of official life as Attorney General of Delaware, Judge of the District Supreme Court and Government Attorney, as evidence of his patriotism and fitness. He gives letters from the judges of the criminal courts affirming this. He answers the charge of Mr. Jewell that he did not prosecute one Sugg Fort by a letter from a member of the Washington Grand Jury showing that he endeavored to do so. As to the Hinds case, in which Mr. Jewell charges that the government was badly served by Mr. Fisher, he shows that the fault was not with him, but with Mr. Jewell himself.

Mr. Fisher makes a clear narrative, and it is very likely that he has been ill treated. The trouble is that for the last few years there has been a malaria of defamation and slander about Washington. Political discussion has descended into degrading recriminations and allegations. The purest reputations have been assailed. We have had moral thugs in our politics who live only by assassination of character. The most conspicuous, because the most successful illustration of this, was the campaign of slander known as "the Bristow movement for the Presidency." This campaign succeeded in impressing respectable people just as the lies of Titus Oates impressed our ancestors that the Jesuits were in a plot to destroy English liberty. There will be a reaction. Common sense and fair play will assert themselves. In that time Mr. Fisher and those who, like him, have been slandered will find their vindication.

WAR AND IS.—Mr. Durand said in the Connecticut Democratic Convention yesterday that it is "a matter for gratitude that the profound statesman, Samuel J. Tilden, is not a military officer—not even a corporal." Perhaps if he had said "was not" the reason for gratitude would be greater.

HOW WOULD VERMONT have been affected had the Massachusetts nominations preceded the election instead of following it?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Och bone! Daniel Magone, Colonel Tom Scott is in St. Louis. Ex-Senator Carpenter is in Chicago. Saratoga waltzers are good for candidates who are in a decline. Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise is critically ill in Richmond, Va. Tennial, the great cartoon artist of Punch, looks like a plain country lawyer. Rear Admiral Emmons, United States Navy, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Edwin Booth, whose health is not good, has spent a day in Virginia City, Nev. Many Southern papers get their political opinions from the Baltimore Gazette. Massachusetts republicans say, "We want Ben Butler in Jim Blaine's place to wallop Ben Hill." There must be a change of administration. If Tilden is elected you will buy three stockings for a pair. General McDowell, who has been ill from change of climate in San Francisco, is now able to go out of doors. The democratic club capes kept at Tilden's headquarters in New York contain the words "November, 1876. Tilden." Oh! "You put too much grease on your hair," said a boarder to his mistress, as he gently relieved a silver thread of the golden butter. It is pleasant to know that Tilden was once a nice little baby with coral beads on his neck and a spoonful of paregoric gurgling in his throat. Wendell Phillips—"The Southerner is a shrewd, able, unmatched politician. We beat him on the battle field; he will beat us at the ballot box." The Spectator wonders why, if the confessional is so frequently efficacious in preserving the chastity of women, it does not aid in preventing the intemperance of men. The Westminster Review says that the Rev. O. B. Frothingham has an unmistakable talent for preaching, but that he is likely to become vulgar in his attempt to escape priggingness. Kilpatrick seems to be in the position of the fellow at Sing Sing who was told that he would be put at the work of picking cotton. "Don't you do it," said he; "I'll tear your damned cotton all to pieces." The farmer who sent his son to New York to become a clerk now writes asking the merchant whether there is "anything in the boy." "Yes," replies the merchant, "just after he has been to a season." They were standing on the dark green sward, looking at Saturn approach the moon, when he said with a squeeze, "Darling, is the moon made of green cheese?" "Yes, Charles," said she; "it's a million miles more."